

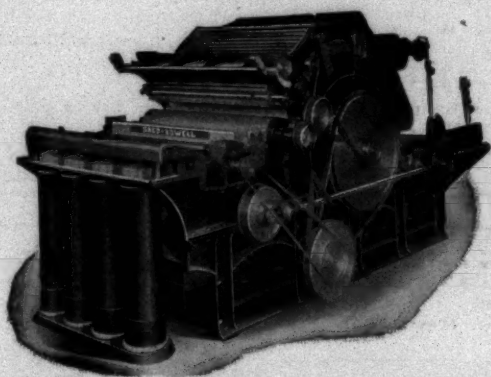
# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. X

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 27, 1916

NUMBER 22

## SACO-LOWELL SHOPS



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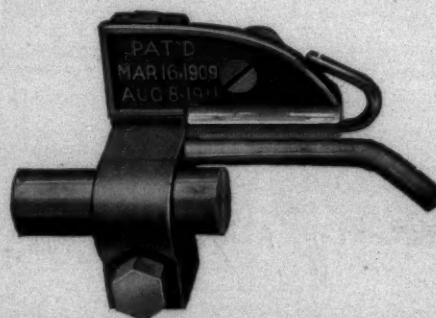
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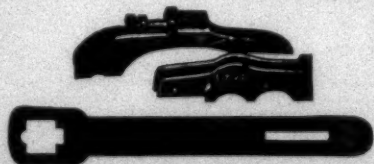
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME X

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 27, 1916

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## *Fitzgerald Before the Labor Committee*

Testimony given by H. R. Fitzgerald, treasurer of the Dan River and Riverside Mills, Danville, Va., at hearing of Keating Child Labor Bill.

Mr. Fitzgerald. Gentlemen, I will be a very poor witness; but if you will let me make my statement and ask me any questions afterwards that you wish to ask me through my instrument I will be very glad to answer them, if I can.

The company that I represent, the Riverside and Dan River Mills Co., is located at Danville, Va.

The commissioner of labor reports for the State of Virginia 10 cotton-manufacturing plants, having a capitalization of approximately \$12,000,000. The fact that our company represents eight and a half million of that amount seems to show that we have about three-fourths of that industry for the State of Virginia in Danville. We employ approximately 6,000 operatives. Of that number we have approximately 140 between the ages of 14 and 16. We do not employ any one younger than 14 years of age. For many years it has been the policy of our company, through what we call its welfare department, to promote as far as possible the educational advantages of its people. That is rather necessary because of two facts. One of those is the educational facilities that were afforded by the State and county at the time. The second is the economic conditions of the industry itself requires an intelligent, able-bodied, competent, efficient organization of operatives. Every mill that wants to keep abreast of the times to-day finds it necessary to its economic advantage to promote the conditions of its people.

We maintain, for instance, a department in which there are from 25 to 30 trained workers engaged all the time, throughout our mill buildings. We built a few years ago a new public-school building at a cost of \$35,000. We reenforced the school term of the county, which was ordinarily about six months of the year, at the expense of the mill. We have two public school buildings in our village at an extra expense above what is allowed by the school trustees. It is always assumed, and no questions asked by our company. We maintain night schools and day schools. We have a department in which there are trained nurses who make every day a circuit of the village and visits in the case of sickness that may be in the village.

I have prepared statistics, which I am prepared to offer you, but I simply brought along in my hand a little illustrated pamphlet that will

throw some light upon the work of our welfare departments, in order that you may see something of what we are doing, as I go along. I would be glad if you would take that and examine it if you want any information as to the mill village, or as to the work of the departments. The average expense of our welfare department was about \$12,000 a year until the past year our board of directors approved an appropriation of \$50,000 for a Y. M. C. A. building for the boys and young men of the village which now increases the cost of the welfare department to approximately \$25,000 a year.

Now, with respect to the conditions under which the young people are employed, I want to say to you that the problem of child labor, as it seems to be understood or represented, is something that does not exist in our mill. Granting that those who represent, or who have undertaken to paint those conditions are entirely honest in their views or opinions, and I have no doubt that they are, the statements that have been made, the pictures that have been drawn, are so remote, or so exaggerated from our standpoint, that we do not come into contact with them. I dare say that there is no agency in the South that has done more to promote the well being of its people than the southern cotton mill. Those mills originally were not promulgated as the picture seems to be drawn, from northern capital, for the sake of large profits, but the first mills that were built in the South were built for the purpose of affording some outlet for the labor of the poor people of the South.

Our mill had its origin in the year 1892. Danville is a large loose-leaf tobacco market. It is also a section in which we have a large number of tobacco factories, affording employment for the laborers. Three brothers got together and talked that problem over and there were six public-spirited men of Danville who banded together and put up \$75,000 capital and started to build a small cotton mill. Not a single one of the bunch knew anything about the business. They had even to send out for the superintendent that was to run it, but their object was to develop that industry that would afford an outlet for the labor of the poor white people of the community. I am glad to tell you that God has blessed their efforts

to this extent that the mill has been prosperous; it has grown to be a large organization, and as I have stated we now have approximately 6,000 operatives.

There are 4,000 spinners, and we operate a lot of mills. Those mills, most of them, were designed by Lockwood, Green & Co., of Boston, who are the most competent mill engineers that I know of. They were built thoroughly modern and up-to-date in all respects. As far as we know and believe, there is no plant in the country that combines more of the modern improvements of a first-class manufacturing plant than ours; at least we have been told so. For instance, as to the atmospheric conditions, we not only have sanitary advantages, the best of plumbing, and the best of facilities, but we have a 15-minute air plant throughout those mills. In the summertime the atmosphere is cooled by blowing in cool, fresh air from the outside. We maintain an atmosphere 5 degrees below the outside air on a hot day. In the wintertime, regardless of how cold it is outside, we can have perfectly comfortable atmosphere inside. The aim is to preserve the humidity of the atmosphere in order to make it duplicate a beautiful spring morning. We do not want it either too hot or too cold. Our people, most of them, live in the village. We have about 5,000 people in the village. The houses are kept in good repair, and are furnished with electric light and hot water without charge. In their disposition of sewage and garbage, all of the incidentals that are furnished by a city of any size come to them without a cent of cost. They are paid their wages in cash, and although the village has an abundance of stores, they go up to the city of Danville and make purchases anywhere they please. The company itself does not maintain or run a company store.

The rate of rental that they pay ranges from 25 to 50 cents per week per room. It is not expected to make the renting of houses provide an investment to the company. They have over half a million dollars invested in tenement houses, but they simply aim to make the account self-supporting.

Now, with respect to the health conditions of the operatives. There is absolutely no comparison between the well-being of an operative that

has lived for a while in our mill village and the conditions that exist with that operative, for instance, if he came from the country. The health rate has improved in our village to a point that is very rarely attained. Our death rate is below the death rate of the city of Danville, which is saying a good deal, because the city of Danville is a very healthy city.

So far as the attendance upon the public school is concerned, for several years the conditions in our mill village, by comparison, show an improvement over what it was in the city schools—that is to say, in Danville—in proportion to the number of schools, for the simple reason that we have not the school facilities that Danville has, but that condition does not exist to-day, for the reason that the city of Danville has built two large public-school buildings within the last few years, and they are now building two more, so that has changed to some extent. Now, with regard to the question of employing children. I want to say to you, gentlemen, that I am not an advocate of child labor; I am not advocating child labor in the sense in which that term is understood, and I do not believe that there is any intelligent mill man of today who would for a moment contend that the principle is right—of taking small children and putting them to work in any sort of industry that would result as the pictures of these gentlemen who are advocating this bill show; not for one moment. But I want to tell you right now that if, for instance, the theory were advanced that no young person from 14 to 16 years of age could be taught and prepared for an industrial education, the time would come when it would be the greatest blow that you could strike at the laboring interests of the South. Unless young people are taught and educated and prepared for their work they are not only handicapped all through life because of that fact, but the industry itself would be without efficient, trained, expert operatives.

I do not think that there ever was any profit to any mill in employing children from 10, 11, or 12 years of age. At the same time we all know that 20 years ago or 25 years ago almost no attention was paid to these things. It was not because the mill sought and wanted child help. It was because the family sought.  
(Continued on Page 9.)



## Dustless Card Stripping Apparatus

On the opposite page will be found a list of mills that have installed the Dustless Card Stripping Apparatus, which is sold by Wm. Firth of Boston, Mass. The sales to Southern mills were made through John Hill, Healy Building, Atlanta, Ga.

The operation of the Dustless Card Stripper is such that by partial vacuum, created by the fan in the apparatus, all neps, dust, sand and grit are taken directly from the stripping roll through the flexible tube and deposited in the dust receiver.

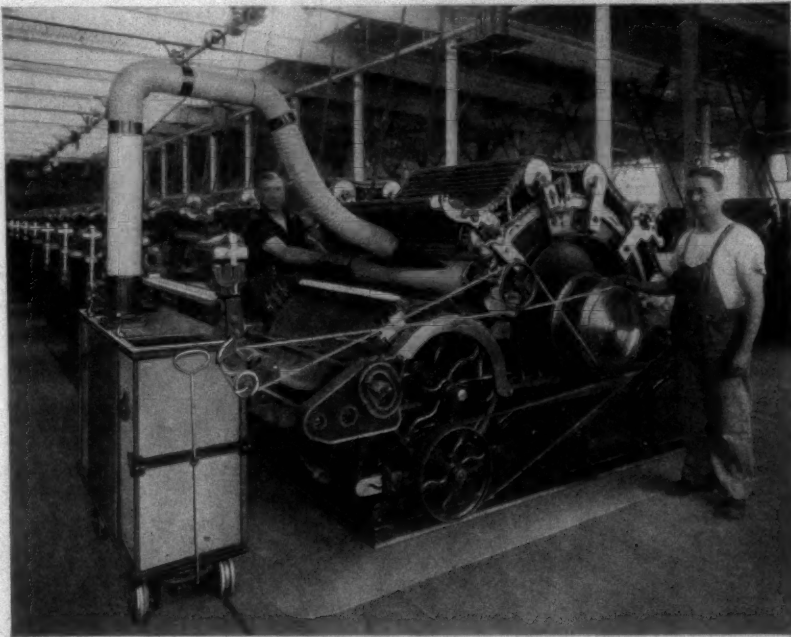
The advantage claimed for the apparatus are cleaner work, cleaner atmosphere, cleaner sliver, cleaner machinery, cleaner card clothing, less grinding, less cleaning up after

on the clothing, or none of the usual building up of foreign matter below the knee of the wire, called "felting," the clothing is allowed full carding capacity.

The apparatus is self-contained, requiring less width of alley than the ordinary stripping box, and is guided through the card alley by grooved bogie wheels running on a three-quarter inch half round iron track laid on the floor five inches from the base of the coiler, keeping it in alignment with the card for the drive.

The fan and stripping brush are driven simultaneously by a cotton band direct from the card cylinder pulled.

In all card rooms the dust is a



Stripping Cylinders by Dustless Card Stripper.

stripping cards, less facing of clothing, less "felting," full cleaning capacity of the cards maintained.

Carding, drawing, combing and roving machinery is operated in the same room without injury to the work usually caused by the excessive dust while stripping.

The stripping brush is enclosed in a housing connected to the suction tube through which all neps, dust, sand and grit are drawn from the foundation of the card clothing, and prevented from going into the work or settling on the machinery and in the bearings.

The usual sand and grit being removed, the wire maintains its points, less frequent grinding is required, and the life of the card clothing is prolonged.

The perfect fitting of the stripping device prevents facing the clothing.

There being no loose cotton left

menace to the operations as well as to the welfare and health of the workers. It is a well-known fact that many mill men have given endless thought and experiment to device a means to eradicate this evil. The introduction of the Dustless Card Stripping Apparatus, makes card stripping as clean and healthful as any work in the mill.

The process of stripping cards with the apparatus is about the same as with the ordinary stripping roll. It consumes a little more time, but this extra time is more than offset by the time saved in cleaning the cards after stripping, and the many advantages to the help and general conditions.

When the operatives become accustomed to handling the apparatus and find that it makes card stripping as clean as any work in the room, they are said to prefer it to the old method.

### Results of Southern Textile Exhibit.

A campaign of "preparedness" for higher textile education was inaugurated more than a year ago, at the meeting of the Southern Textile Association, held in Birmingham, when it was decided to hold in the South, a Textile Exposition, under

the auspices of this Association, for the definite purpose of broadening the knowledge of its members as to improved methods of manufacturing, and to show in a practical way the possibilities, development and advancement of all kinds of textile manufacturing.

The first Textile Exposition was

launched at a meeting of the Board of Governors in Greenville, S. C., by David Clark of Charlotte, N. C., in the early part of 1913. At that time W. M. Sherard was appointed Chairman of the Committee to investigate the matter of bringing a textile show into the Southern territory. At the June meeting of 1913 others were appointed on this committee, together with Mr. Sherard, and they kept the matter alive before the Association until finally at a meeting of the local members of the Textile Association in Greenville, definitely decided to have a Textile Show, and the following men were elected to take charge of the Exposition:

Robt. F. Bowe, Chairman; A. B. Carter, Secretary; Edwin Howard, Treasurer; Milton G. Smith, Chairman, Educational and Welfare Department, and Assistant Treasurer; J. H. Spencer, Chairman Machinery and Supply Department; G. G. Slaughter, Chairman, Mill Products Department; James H. Maxwell, Chairman, Hotels and Transportation; David Kohn, Chairman, Publicity; J. E. Serrine, Chairman, Hall and Building Committee.

### Advantage of Concentration.

The benefits derived from a textile show in the South are many. The textile industry in the South is spread over such an enormous territory, that men interested in the industries in the different sections of the South, seldom meet one another. Even the representatives of such concerns as sell the mills are unable to cover this territory in anything like a complete manner. For this reason, any large Textile Association meeting or Textile Show that will draw men from all parts of the territory to meet together socially and in convention, is a good thing for the men and industry. There are no machine shops in the South; practically all of the machinery and supplies are made and shipped from New England, and our mill men in the South do not have the advantage of seeing the latest type and models of different designs

of machinery, as the people in New England can easily reach almost any shop and return to their mill in a day. For this reason the Southern mill men do not enjoy this benefit.

The Greenville Exposition was a very valuable asset to many machinery and supply houses. For instance, one man told me that the Greenville Exposition put his concern on the map. An exposition is a medium for advertising; exhibiting is practical advertising. You may read about anything for years, but you can learn more in ten minutes by witnessing a thing than you can ever learn by reading about it.

The Executive Committee mentioned in this article devoted their entire time in getting up the Southern Textile Exposition absolutely gratis; not one of them received a cent of compensation in any way, shape or form. The generalship they displayed in the execution of well laid plans, excited the admiration of exhibitors and visitors alike, and is responsible for the marked success which characterized the first Southern Textile Exposition.—A. B. Carter in Textile World Journal.

### New Book on Weaving.

We have received a copy of a new book on weaving, "How to Figure Out and Arrange Pattern Work for Weaving Colored Fabrics," which has just been published by the author, J. G. King, superintendent of the Elmira Cotton Mills, Burlington, N. C. The writer being a practical mill man, has made a special effort to set forth his ideas and calculations in such form as may be readily understood by any one with only a slight knowledge of arithmetic.

The book is handsome in appearance, and well illustrated, a number of patterns being shown in several colors. It was printed by the Washburn Press, Charlotte. The price of the book is \$1.25.

## THESE MENDING EYES

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and Weave Smoothly*

Our loom harness mending eyes are made in exactly the same manner as our harnesses. We furnish them of the same size of twine as the harness on which they are to be used so that a mended in eye will weave as well and wear as long as any other eye in the harness. We carry in stock mending eyes in all sizes of twine.

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## NEW HAMPSHIRE

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Amoskeag Mfg. Co. . . . Manchester, N. H.  
Stark Mills . . . Manchester, N. H.  
Jackson Mfg. Co. . . . Nashua, N. H.  
Nashua Mfg. Co. . . . Nashua, N. H.  
New Hampshire  
Spinning Co. . . . Penacook, N. H.  
Suncook Mills . . . Suncook, N. H.

## VERMONT

Queen City Cot. Mills Burlington, Vt.

## MASSACHUSETTS

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Sons . . . Adams, Mass.  
Boston Duck Co. . . . Bondsville, Mass.  
Chicopee Mfg. Co. . . . Chicopee Falls, Mass.  
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Lancaster Mills . . . Clinton, Mass.  
West Boylston Mfg. Co. . . . Easthampton, Mass.  
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Luther Mfg. Co. . . . Fall River, Mass.  
Seaconnet Mills . . . Fall River, Mass.  
King Phillip Mills . . . Fall River, Mass.  
Davis Mills . . . Fall River, Mass.  
Fitchburg Yarn Co. . . . Fitchburg, Mass.  
Orswell Mills . . . Fitchburg, Mass.  
Merrick Mills, No. 2 . . . Holyoke, Mass.  
Merrick Mills, No. 3 . . . Holyoke, Mass.  
Ipswich Mills . . . Ipswich, Mass.  
Pacific Mills . . . Lawrence, Mass.  
Arlington Mills . . . Lawrence, Mass.  
Everett Mills . . . Lawrence, Mass.  
Tremont & Suffolk Mills . . . Lowell, Mass.  
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Lawrence Mfg. Co. . . . Lowell, Mass.  
Merrimack Mfg. Co. . . . Lowell, Mass.  
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Tabor Mills . . . New Bedford, Mass.  
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Soule Mills . . . New Bedford, Mass.  
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Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co. . . . Salem, Mass.  
Samson Cordage Works . . . Shirley, Mass.  
Thorndike Co. . . . Thorndike, Mass.  
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Burgess Mills . . . Pawtucket, R. I.  
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Grosvenor Dale Co. . . . N. Grosvenor Dale, Conn.  
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Mohawk Valley Cap Factory . . . Utica, N. Y.  
Skenendoa Cotton Co. . . . Utica, N. Y.  
Utica Knitting Co. . . . Utica, N. Y.  
Utica Steam & Mohawk Valley Cotton Mills . . . Utica, N. Y.  
Oneita Knitting Mills . . . Utica, N. Y.

## NEW JERSEY

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## ILLINOIS

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## GEORGIA

Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills . . . Atlanta, Ga.  
Enterprise Mfg. Co. . . . Augusta, Ga.  
Canton Cotton Mills . . . Canton, Ga.  
American Textile Co. . . . Cartersville, Ga.  
Eagle & Phenix Mills . . . Columbus, Ga.  
Bibb Mfg. Co. . . . Columbus, Ga.  
Perkins Hosiery Mills . . . Columbus, Ga.  
Crown Cotton Mills . . . Dalton, Ga.  
Gate City Cotton Mills . . . Eastpoint, Ga.  
International Cotton Mills Corp. . . . Hogansville, Ga.  
International Cotton Mills Corp. . . . La Grange, Ga.  
Unity Cotton Mills . . . La Grange, Ga.  
Elm City Mills . . . La Grange, Ga.  
Unity Spinning Mills . . . La Grange, Ga.  
Mass. Mills in Ga. . . . Lindale, Ga.  
Manchester Cotton Mills . . . Manchester, Ga.  
Milstead Mfg. Co. . . . Milstead, Ga.  
Walton Cotton Mills . . . Monroe, Ga.  
Pacolet Mfg. Co. . . . New Holland, Ga.  
Anchor Duck Mills . . . Rome, Ga.

## VIRGINIA

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Lynchburg Cotton Mills . . . Lynchburg, Va.

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Chronicle Mill . . . Belmont, N. C.  
Climax Spinning Co. . . . Belmont, N. C.  
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Erwin Cotton Mills, No. 4 . . . Durham, N. C.  
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Roanoke Mills Co. . . . Roanoke Rapids, N. C.  
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Mt. Vernon Mills, No. 3 . . . Woodberry, Md.

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# WILLIAM FIRTH

200 DEVONSHIRE STREET

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS



# Cause and Prevention of Uneven Yarn

Number Thirty-Eight.

This subject has probably been studied since the first cotton yarn was spun and improvements made before my time, and I can see where great improvements have been made in the past twenty years, but at the present time with all improved machinery and all the graduates of the textile schools, I failed to know of a mill that is making perfect even yarn. Anyway, we all are trying to get it better.

However, some men can make more even yarn than others. Some men can make a more even yarn at one mill than he can at another, even if both mills be equipped alike, if other conditions differ.

Sorry cotton will make uneven yarn, therefore good stiff land should be selected for cotton. The land should be prepared deep, in the month of January or February. It should be planted with good seed from a good even grade of cotton. The cotton plant should be cultivated shallow, to prevent injury to the roots, and fast enough to keep it growing, for should it get stunted for the want of cultivation or by growing it too thick on the land we will have a sorry cotton, which will not work well. It will not draft well, therefore it will make uneven yarn. Cotton should be picked from the burs as free from trash and dirt as possible. It should be ginned very carefully, not to let it get cut or taking off small pieces of seed with the lint, for gin-cut cotton or cotton that is ginned too close, leaving small parts of seed and motes in the lint, will not work even and will make uneven yarn.

A cotton grader is a valuable man to a mill if he will attend to his business. He should see that the mill gets what it pays for and not allow just any old thing to be dumped on the mill, even if he be a good friend to the seller. But with a good grader it is best for the superintendent or the overseer of carding to inspect every bale of cotton that is brought to the mill and reject or lay aside all bales that are not up to standard, and should he find several bales which he would with the ordinary grader, in a short while he would have enough to run the mill a week. Then if he wished to run the rejected cotton the overseer would have time to adjust his machinery to suit it and could make a more even yarn with it than if it had been opened up all together and run into the picker room by the outside man without the knowledge of the overseer of carding until it

was giving trouble. The more even the cotton the more even will be the yarn. Therefore superintendents and overseers of carding should have more sayso about looking after cotton than some mills allow them. Furthermore we can not get even yarn with good cotton mixed with a poor grade of short punk cotton for it will not draft even and a sorry punk cotton will fly out while being run through the machines and cause the yarn to be light and uneven. Before starting to open one should have plenty of cotton to start with. Thoroughly mix it in the opening room twelve hours before putting in the breaker feeders, which should be kept as near half full all the time as possible. Otherwise the breaker laps will vary several pounds, and this will cause uneven yarn. We can not expect even work from the first pickers unless the laps were even to start with, nor with the breaker laps splitting or a cone belt slack enough to slip or a lap apron slipping. Sometimes a clutch gear or a knock off gear will cause a lap to vary and should be looked after as well as the evener. The evener belts and all of its attachments should be looked after, kept clean, and well oiled, so each part can be depended on to do its duty when the slightest variation takes place.

When putting a set of laps on pickers I think it well to start with two or four sizes. Say 1-4, 1-2, 3-4 and full, or half of them 1-2 full and the others full which will prevent them all running out at once, which will give the tender more time to replace them and will make a more even lap than if all had been put on full at one time to run out together. When replacing new laps they should be pieced in and not lap one end of the lap over the other. If so it makes a heavy place and is uneven. Lap racks on the machine should be kept level, or otherwise one end of lap will be larger than the other and uneven.

Now we come to the finisher. This is one place where I think any mill that expects first-class work should allow his carder to have a competent man, one who can be depended on at all times to weigh the laps and see that every thing goes right, for if the weights or numbers on the finisher are not right there is no other to remedy it and the yarn will be uneven. Every yard in a lap should be made to weigh the same as well as to have the laps weigh alike.

## Carding.

Cards should be kept in good or-

der. Use the best of clothing. Keep them properly ground and set to suit the stock being carded, so as to lay the fibers straight and get out as much motes and trash as possible, for the better cotton is carded the more even it works. One can not do good carding with sorry clothing, or wornout clothing or with flat places being mashed on the clothing, by letting things get into the card that should not. When replacing a lap it should be pieced in and not lapped over the other end as some tenders do, for it will cause a heavy place in the sliver and uneven yarn. Coiler heads should be looked after and see that the spring, or bonnet tongue, which holds the trumpet down in the coiler head is not broken. If this spring or bonnet tongue is broken the card end or sliver will run slack, get onto the floor and if the floor is dirty it will likely take up all the loose waste it comes in contact with, which will cause it to be uneven. The tender will probably put some cotton under them to take up the slack. Will make some run tighter than others. Then we have uneven sliver. All strip-plates should be set the same so as to get the same per cent of strips from each card. If set close you will not get much waste while if set far off the quantity will be larger, while the sliver of different cards will be uneven if not set correct. All card and drawing cans should be kept smooth inside and the rim of the top. They should not be kicked around and bent in as the sliver will not come out free. It will sometimes break or stretch, if so, we have an uneven sliver when it takes place.

## Draw Frames.

By all means keep the stands, roll necks and rolls, spoons and stop-motions in good condition, for a crooked roll will make an uneven sliver. A worn neck or stand will make an uneven sliver. A dirty bottom roll will make an uneven sliver and if stop-motions fail to work properly we have singlings which will cause uneven sliver. Stop-motions or spoons should work so as to stop the machine as soon as the card sliver leaves it. Leaving enough end for the tender to piece to instead of sticking the new end in with some times a yard or so of extra card sliver going through the rolls. If so, we have a heavy place in the drawing sliver which will cause uneven yarn. Drawing boys should be watched. Sometimes they may have an end to run slack. Instead of reporting the trouble, they will put some cotton

in the stand between the top and bottom rolls which will stretch the drawing and it will be uneven.

Intermediates and speeders should be kept in good order as well as slubbers with good stands, good bottom and top rolls, remembering that a worn neck, a worn stand, a crooked roll will make an uneven roving. Trumpets that are not uniform, or bent, or half choked will also cause roving to be uneven. Tention being too tight will cause roving to stretch, which will find its way into uneven yarn. When replacing roving in creels it should be spliced or broken very short for this is one place where a great deal of uneven roving is made, caused by a frame hand who usually starts at one end of frame to replace the roving in the backs. Sometimes they let several bobbins run out before replacing them. Then singling is being made. They very often let from one to two yards of extra roving get in, which causes it to be heavy. Then if the ends, which have the singling in them, begin to run slack they will sometimes run an extra end in it from behind, which will cause light roving and heavy roving as well as uneven roving to be on the same bobbin for the spinning frame.

I will mention a few causes that will make uneven yarn while being spun and the prevention is to keep everything about the frame in first-class condition and clean, namely: uniform trumpets, creel stands being broken or misplaced, roving skewers being broken or bruised at bottom, while bobbins are resting on them preventing an even pull. Spinners replacing roving, allowing from six inches to two yards of extra roving to run in instead of breaking it off short, worn stands, bad rolls, crooked steel rolls will make an uneven, weak yarn. If ring rails are badly out of level or rings not properly placed in ring rail, the yarn don't seem to have the same tention and is to some extent uneven. Levers out of level or resting on creel boards will make yarn uneven also. Dirty rolls, especially with a thin coat of cotton or roving getting around back or middle steel roll will cause uneven yarn also. A spindle dry for the want of oil, or a spindle which is badly out of plumb, or a guide wire which is out of set, will cause the yarn to be uneven as well as weak.

If draft gears are set too deep, the rolls do not run steady, therefore the yarn is uneven. If travelers are too heavy the yarn is stretched to some extent and is uneven; and if

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light enough to be continually whipping against the separator it is uneven also; if roving is drafted too long the yarn is uneven; if steel rolls are not properly oiled they are inclined to quiver and do not draft the roving even, therefore the yarn is uneven. If spinners let two rovings run in where it should be one, or three where it should be two, or fail to pick out all the doublings made on the speeder the yarn will be heavy and uneven.

South Carolina.

#### Number Thirty-Nine.

This subject, the "Cause and Prevention of Uneven Yarn," I consider one of the most, if not the most important matter pertaining to the manufacture of cotton goods. If there could be an absolute remedy found to stop making uneven yarn it would benefit almost all mills, for all that I know any thing about make more or less of it. Of course the fiber can be damaged a great deal before it gets to the mill. In growing, picking and ginning, but I will not take up the causes until we reach the pickers. I know that when I say the pickers will cause it I will meet opposition, but I say it just the same, and believe I can prove it. I know we are supplied with eveners on our pickers to take care of thick and thin laps, but you can throw a lump of cotton behind a finisher picker and you will have a thick place after it passes through. On the other hand you let a lap run out and you will have a thin place. You may not detect it, but weigh it and you will find out.

We will pass to the card. I claim the card will make this uneven yarn by throwing too much trash and motes into the good cotton. Another way is for part of the sliver to be running on the floor while the remainder is going into the can. This will be light weight sliver and I see no way in the world to remedy it.

We now come to the drawing frame. All the machines up to now we have a chance to double and kind of even up the thick and thin places to a certain extent, but can never fully repair them. I suppose the uneven yarn that is to be discussed in this contest is what is commonly known and termed among mill men as thick and thin places alternating with each other every three to six inches, and it is made on drawing frames, slubbers, intermediates, speeders, jack frames and spinning frames. And the cause is most always some defect in the running of the leather or steel rollers. When you state the cause of one of these machines you come very near stating them all, because what causes thick and thin places on the drawing frame will cause it on any of the succeeding frames.

Take the drawing frame first. Lint, clearer waste, and extra sliver or any foreign matter passing through the rollers will make a thick place in the sliver that can

never be remedied. Let a sliver break and the machine fail to stop, which is often the case, or the drawing boy fail to take out the roving, which is also very often the case, and you have a thin sliver that can never be remedied. You can fail to get the gears set as they should be and make uneven yarn. A bent steel roller will make uneven yarn.

We now come to the slubber. There are many things to cause uneven yarn here, but I will only name a few. A bent steel roller, a dry top roller, front steel roller running faster than top roller, more weight on some rollers than others, some fingers wrapped more or less than others, where the operative is allowed to monkey with the tension and run his ends tight and slack as the traverse traverses, lint and trash running through on the sliver, what is known as a half singling. All these things will cause uneven yarn. These are the most principal causes on slubbers, intermediates, speeders, and jack frames.

The spinning frame will make uneven yarn by allowing a leather roll to become dry for want of oil, running a bent steel roll, having your gears binding on your steel rolls, by letting your steel rolls become dry and retard their speed.

I have endeavored to give you a few causes of uneven yarn being made in the manufacture of cotton goods. I am satisfied there are many more causes, as what I have given you is just what has come under by observation.

Now, the next part of this subject is the prevention of uneven yarn. Well, it does look to me like that if we all knew the causes we could very easily prevent, but as I said in the beginning, I know of no mill that is preventing, as all I know anything about make more or less of it. So that proves to me beyond a doubt that there are some causes we haven't found yet, or at least we all haven't found them. Maybe after this contest is over we will all know how. So the only prevention I can give you for uneven yarn is to stop the causes, and if the causes I have given you are correct and I have found them to be in my experience then if I will stop these causes and keep them stopped, and stop any and all other causes that will make uneven yarn and keep them stopped, then I have solved the problem of preventing uneven yarn. And so long as I keep these causes corrected and the machines and help going right I will never have any more uneven yarn.

Jack.

#### Number Forty.

The cause and prevention of uneven yarn is a vital question and the causes start back at the cotton gin. It will be found that if the cotton is ginned while it is too damp, the gin saws will cut the staple and make it nappy and lumpy and on being carded, it will be found to go through lumpy and very uneven.

#### Guessing Blank.

I guess that Contest Article No. ...., which was signed..... will win first prize.

Signed .....

Address .....

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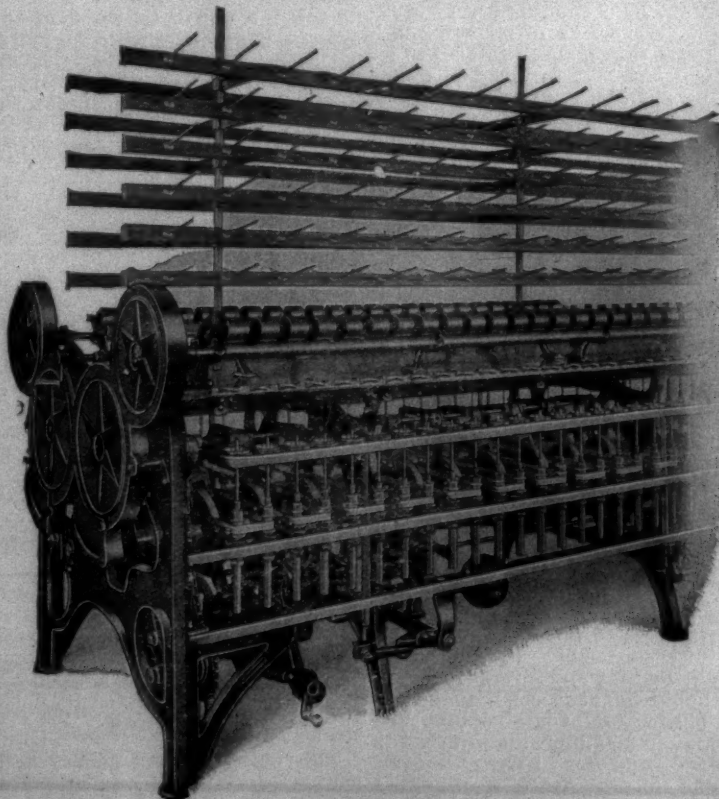
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**Opening and Mixing.**

Opening and mixing are most important things in making even yarn. Cotton should first be bought as near one grade and length as possible. When opened in the opening room, it should be graded as it is brought in and as many bales as possible prepared for mixing at one time, say from 3 to 5 bales. Then take quantities in proportion, from each bale for mixing, and as much as one day's run should be opened, using the cotton from the top of the pile to the bottom. Keep the hopper only about two-thirds full. Eveners should be very closely looked after and kept in good condition, and the ounce lap should be just as light as will keep up well.

**Cards.**

Cards should not be overdrafted nor the doffer speed too high. The setting of cards is a very important problem and should be looked after by an experienced and careful man. They should be set even at each end. Sliver is very often strained by the cans packing under the coiler heads too tight.

**Drawing Frames.**

The drawing frames are as important a factor in cotton manufacturing as any thing else and they get the least attention of any machine throughout the mill. For good, even work, there should be a doubling of six and a draft of one inch to roll of sliver, making six inches draft. Rollers should be taken out and top and bottom ones scoured once a month. Every journal should have the same amount of weight and it should be seen that the calender rolls do not take the sliver from the delivering sliver rolls fast enough to stretch it. Very careful attention should be given this. The stop motions should be very carefully looked after and set so as not to make any singlings. Roller journals should be very carefully oiled, as lack of oil will cause thick and thin places, which will go through the rest of the remainder of the processes of manufacture. The clearers should be kept clean. Keep rollers adjusted to suit the length of staple being used, as the poor setting of the rolls frequently causes uneven sliver which the slubber does not take out. Slubbers should be set so as to build in proportion to the let-off of the tension, so as to be perfectly uniform until the bobbins are full and knock-off, otherwise the roving will be stretched and thick and thin places made.

Rollers must be closely looked after. Determine the average length of the staple being used and set the rollers one-sixteenth wider than the length of the cotton, being careful to have the leather rolls directly over the steel rolls. If possible, it is best to keep up a 3 1-2 inch draft, but if hard to keep up with in the next process, make it a draft of 4 inches, not using any more twist than it takes to hold the roving up and turn the bobbin in the creel without making any stretch. Clearers should be kept clean and rolls well oiled. See if all bobbins are the same in diameter, for if different sizes are used it will cause uneven roving. Do not draft over 5 1-2 inches for even work and do not allow speeder tenders to let off and take up tension, for if they do so, there will be stretched and uneven roving.

Let twist be governed by the stock being used and be careful to put in enough so that it will not stretch in the spinning frame creels. Roving being too slack in the creels, or the skewer gathering waste around the

bottom will cause uneven yarn.

**Spinning Department.**

This department has to take the stock just as it comes from the card room, good or bad, and with the roving coming from the card room in perfect condition in every way, then the spinning, with proper attention to small matters will deliver a good smooth quality of yarn. A few of the little things to watch are: First, the draft and twist. Twist should be governed by the stock being used, the quality of yarn, the atmospheric conditions and several other things. The draft should be standard according to staple of cotton. For single roving, a draft of 7, for double roving, a draft of not over 11 for good, even, smooth yarns.

Frames should be leveled and lined and spindles plumbed, top and bottom, once a year. Guide wires should be set directly over the spindles. Have all draft and roller gears set properly, as oft times the crown front roller, or draft gear will ride the other a tooth once in a while, causing thin places in the yarn. Rollers should be set one-sixteenth wider than the length of staple being used. Rollers must be oiled as often as twice a week. Spindles must be well oiled about once every three weeks, and about once every six months, oil them with spindle oil mixed about one-half with lump oil, as this will cut loose all gummed and dirty spindles. See that the caps on the bases for holding the spindles down are kept on. If they are not, the band will pull the spindle up and make a bad bobbin. Make bands weigh 120 to the pound. Use roving bands, as these will fall off before making soft yarn. Do not use too heavy or too light a traveler. One too light will let the yarn whip against the separator, while one too heavy will strain the yarn and cause it to be weak. Travelers should be examined quite frequently to determine whether they are worn sharp. If found in this condition, break them off and put in new ones. The roving creels should be cleaned and oiled twice a week.

See that the trumpets are clear of lumps. It is very important that the roving guide traverse works properly and traverses three-fourths the length of the roller. If the traverse is standing, the yarn will be found to be lumpy, thick and thin, and very weak.

We will find that if the product is treated right in the carding and spinning departments, the other processes of manufacture will have less trouble and produce much better goods.

E. L. G.

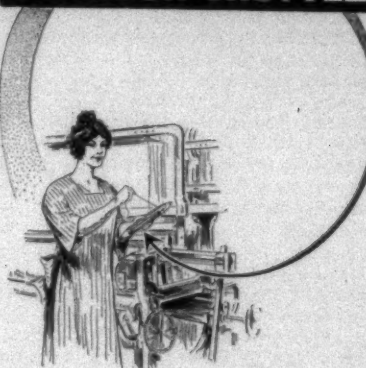
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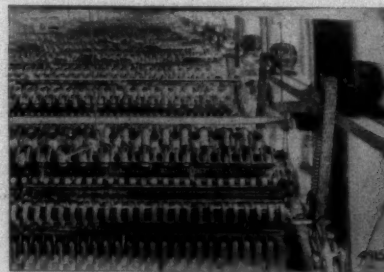
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**Fitzgerald Before Labor Committee.**

(Continued from Page 3.)

and wanted an outlet for the only thing that they have as a means of support. The problem that has confronted the poor people of the South is a serious problem along that line. For instance, recently one of our superintendents received a letter from the mayor of the city, sending him a little boy and a little girl. The little girl was about 14 years of age, and the boy about 12 years and 6 months. He said to him: "Dear Mr. Chapman: I am sending you a little boy and a little girl who are the older children of a widowed mother, and her only support. She has had a hard time in the world, and it would be an act of real charity to give these people something to do in order that they can make a living."

Now, the fact that we have in our State a law which makes the age limit 14, a law that was adopted, I am glad to tell you, in good spirit, not only on the part of the laboring people, but the representatives of the child labor committee, and the milling interests all agreeing upon a law that was in good faith and in good spirit a reasonable law, which has been in operation in our State for several years, so far as I know, but because of that fact, while we recognized that it closed the doors in the faces of a great many dependent families; that there would be a great many cases in which it would work hardship; at the same time we resolved that we would not, against the sentiment that existed against this child-labor question, we would not advocate an age limit below 14 years. For that reason we have had to draw the line, and we do not allow any overseer of superintendent of our plant to employ any person below 14.

Now, if you raise that limit to 15 or 16, you would simply exaggerate to a much larger extent the hardship that would be visited upon a large number of people through the country who have had to contend with adverse conditions and upon whom God has laid poverty.

I have always felt that the best road by which to overcome that trouble was by the educational route. And yet, every time that anything has been said in our State legislature about compulsory education, up go the hands of the people that you are talking to. If the mill people asked you to-day to pass a compulsory educational law that would require children from 7 to 14 years to be educated, I dare say you would hesitate and you would not want to do it. Now, the fact that this education is not being supplied is not without its disadvantages to the young people of the country. Any boy 10, 12, or 14 years of age who is maintained in other ways, who is not compelled to go to school or compelled to go to work either, such a class of boys that comes from that element of people has a great disadvantage. I want to tell you now that if he was my boy, and if I had to make any choice between the two, I would rather put him to work at 12 than to have him loafing at 12. If he could not go to school, I would rather he should be at work, because, after all, the treat-

ment they receive and the conditions under which they work and the advantages which they enjoy make it nothing more than an industrial school to them that gives them a training and experience that must be valuable to them in life.

The idea that a child who is employed in a spinning room is doing arduous work is a mistake. There is no arduous work in the spinning room. The physical work is so light that it does not deserve to be called manual labor at all, and the average length of time that a child between 14 and 16 years of age works in a day is less than six hours. For instance, we employ 140, as I stated a while ago, which was the number I got from the pay roll just before leaving home. Of that number 90 were what we call doffer boys. They doff about four times a day. It takes about 15 or 20 minutes, and they have time enough between those intervals to have all the sport that they want. At the same time it would be safe to say that out of the 10 hours that our mills run, those children, if you call them children, are not employed more than three-fourths of the time, at the outside, and they have advantages there, you see, that result not only in their being self-supporting, but some of them make wages enough by means of which they transform the whole economic condition of the household, and if you would pass this law it would visit a great hardship upon the family itself, as well as upon the industry.

Now, there is just one other phase of this question that I will call your attention to. Aside from any objection that we have to the bill itself, you gentlemen, of course, understand that you are being approached by some people without the best of advantages, but, I will say, with Christian spirit, asking you to enact legislation that will compel certain improvements or certain renovations in conditions upon a class of people you are being asked to legislate for which will affect both the manufacturing interests of the country and the people themselves that are employed in those manufacturing interests, yet neither of those two classes would for one moment want you to pass any such legislation. The vast number of working people of the South would not want to be placed at that disadvantage, and it would be a slap in the face to their progress; it would virtually close the doors to them in a way that would be felt far and wide.

The manufacturers do not ask for it. Why? Because the manufacturers are confronted, as it is, with that problem that makes it necessary to keep up with all of these avenues that affect not only their own business, their own interests, but the interests of the people themselves. They have had to deal with the educational advantages of their people. I dare say there is no industry in the country that is doing more in the way of welfare work among its operatives than are the cotton mills of the South. I believe that can be successfully demonstrated, if you would look into it.

(Continued on Page 15).

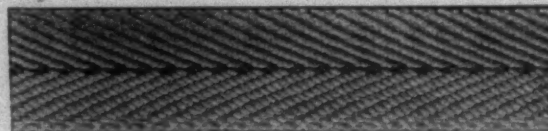
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PILOT COTTON MILLS CO.....	Raleigh, N. C.
MILLS MANUFACTURING CO.....	Greenville, S. C.
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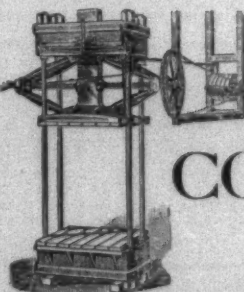
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SEND FOR CATALOG



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Published Every Thursday By

Clark Publishing Company

DAVID CLARK, Managing Editor

D. H. HILL, Jr., Associate Editor

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1916.

### Mr. Clark's Testimony.

On January 10th our editor was a witness before the Labor Committee of the House in opposition to the Keating bill, and being the first witness put upon the stand was subject to a severe cross examination by almost the entire committee, many of the questions fired at him being whispered to members of the committee by A. J. McKelway of the National Child Labor Committee.

At the conclusion of his testimony Mr. Clark was congratulated by Ex-Gov. Kitchin of North Carolina, attorney for the cotton manufacturers, H. R. Fitzgerald, treasurer Riverside and Dan River Mills and others upon the statements that he had made.

As his testimony comprised thirty-one printed pages of the record we did not publish same, but there has been so much criticism by North Carolina papers and so much misrepresentation that we feel that we should publish the sections of the testimony that have been under fire.

It has been charged that Mr. Clark stated that the people of Western North Carolina did not believe in education, whereas the real state-

ment was that the people in the isolated rural sections were opposed to statewide compulsory education. The following is his testimony as printed in the official record:

Mr. Clark. Well, the state is Democratic—most of it—and in our western counties are large isolated communities. Those people are on the balance of power, and if we put on a state-wide system of compulsory education it would swing the balance the other way, because people of the isolated rural sections do not want compulsory education.

Mr. Nolan. Do you not think you are giving a mighty lot of consideration to the minority down there?

Mr. Clark. If it will make them the majority, yes, sir. They have been in the majority in our 10th district. We often elect a Republican congressman from there. We have one in this Congress.

Mr. Cooper. You people in North Carolina blame your condition on the Republicans?

Mr. Clark. Oh, no; they blame it on a certain class of people who live in the mountains.

Mr. Nolan. They do not want to educate the Democrats, because they are afraid that they might vote the Republican ticket if they were educated.

[Laughter.]  
Mr. Clark. They vote the Democratic ticket now. If you force on them compulsory education, they might change around and vote the other way for spite.

Pressed for his personal objections to factory inspectors, Mr. Clark stated that it frequently resulted in a graft proposition.

Superintendents and overseers who came from the New England states, where they have factory inspection, tell us that in some cases the mills have the choice of a form of blackmail through adverse reports and continual annoyance, or else to pay the inspector for a clean bill of health.

Government reports upon the can-

ning industry in Maryland and California show children as young as five years working for 15 hours a day, during the rush season, contrary to law. The conneries either pay for protection or the inspectors are exceedingly negligent and the former has been often charged.

The official record shows the testimony upon this point to have been:

Mr. Keating. Of course, you are familiar with Gov. Kitchin's recommendation in 1911 or 1912?

Mr. Clark. No; I am not familiar with it; but I know that Gov. Kitchin is a very progressive man in his views, what action the legislature took upon

Mr. Keating. But you do not know what action the legislature took upon that recommendation?

Mr. Clark. Oh, yes.

Mr. Keating. What was that action?

Mr. Clark. They did not provide any regular factory inspection, except the county superintendent of education.

Mr. Keating. Did the mill owners of North Carolina, in the effort to ameliorate the condition of their employees, support Gov. Kitchin in his recommendation?

Mr. Clark. I did not favor inspection.

Mr. Keating. You did not favor inspection in the state?

Mr. Clark. No, sir; I did not.

Mr. Keating. Was that because you did not have faith in the state inspectors or because you had a good deal of faith in the mill owners?

Mr. Clark. I have no faith in inspections.

Mr. Keating. You have no faith in national or state inspections?

Mr. Clark. Very little.

Mr. Keating. You prefer to leave the enforcement of the law to the mill owners themselves?

Mr. Clark. No, sir; I think we are working very well under the present system.

Mr. Keating. What is the present system?

Mr. Clark. Any violation of the law is reported to the county superintendent of education, and by him to the district solicitors.

Mr. Keating. Do you think that when Gov. Kitchin, in his message of 1911, stated to the legislature, "I renew my recommendation of two years ago that factory inspection be provided to insure better enforcement of our law with respect to factory conditions and labor," you feel that the recommendation was not justified and that the legislature was justified in refusing to act on it?

Mr. Clark. I have no doubt that Gov. Kitchin felt justified.

Mr. Keating. But you did not?

Mr. Clark. No, sir. The gentlemen here today do not favor it, at least. Some people favor government inspection and some do not. Personally I do not, because it is largely a grafter proposition.

Mr. Smith. Do they have any factory inspection?

Mr. Clark. Yes.

Mr. London. What do you mean by a grafting proposition?

Mr. Clark. I am not prepared to give you the facts, but my understanding is that if you pay you get a clean bill of health.

Mr. London. You believe that your mill owners would resort to corruption in order to escape a fair inspection.

Mr. Clark. Not more than any others; not more than was necessary.

Mr. London. You mean they would resort to corruption of a government official?

Mr. Clark. Well, yes; if they were held up.

Mr. London. Well, if the inspector was insisting on compliance with the law, do you think that would be holding them up?

Mr. Clark. Well, if it is to be done by the county superintendent, I would favor it.

.....

Mr. Clark understood the last questions to refer to unfair inspection and answered the question with that understanding. When manu-

facturers of other sections are held up and forced to pay graft to the inspectors or be subjected to unreasonable and continual persecution we do consider that they can be charged with corrupting a Government official. Mr. Clark would have preferred not to have answered this question, but being obliged to make answer he give as his honest opinion the only objection to factory inspection that he had ever heard.

It has been charged that Mr.

Clark stated that the petitions sent in by the mill operatives were signed in the presence of the "payroll man," whereas the words "payroll man" were not used, and do not appear anywhere in his testimony.

The official record shows the following:

Mr. Nolan. You say the petitions were filed with Southern congressmen as a result of this vote?

Mr. Clark. Yes, sir; there was a ballot with spaces to vote on one side or the other.

Mr. Nolan. Who gave them the ballots?

Mr. Clark. The mill men in some cases.

Mr. Nolan. Were they compelled to put their names down?

Mr. Clark. No, sir; it was optional.

Mr. Nolan. Were they supposed to put their names down on the ballots?

Mr. Clark. Yes, sir; it was passed around among them.

Mr. Nolan. But the way they voted was an open proposition?

Mr. Clark. Yes, sir.

Mr. Nolan. And there was nothing secret about it?

Mr. Clark. No, sir.

Mr. Nolan. A man or woman could not vote so that the result of the vote would not be known.

Mr. Clark. No, sir.

Mr. Keating. These petitions were signed at the mills?

Mr. Clark. I think so. They might have been signed at home.

Mr. Keating. Did the owners of the mills know that the employees were opposed to it?

Mr. Clark. I think so.

Mr. Keating. So that when the mill owner asked the operative to put his signature on the ballot, he understood that the operative was opposed to it?

Mr. Clark. Yes; but I want you to understand that the mill owner does not control the vote down there, which is illustrated in the election of Governor Bleas of South Carolina.

Mr. Keating. Did the employee know when he was asked to sign the paper that his employer, who presented the petition to him, or whose representative presented it to him, wanted him to sign the petition, and if he did not sign the petition his employer would know that he refused to sign it?

Mr. Clark. That might possibly be so, but it would not, except in a very few cases, affect his signature.

Mr. Keating. But in a great majority of cases the mill owner would know how the operative voted, would he not?

Mr. Clark. Well, in many cases it was probably signed in the presence of overseer.

It was not likely that a petition could be circulated through a room without being seen by the overseer in charge, and Mr. Clark admitted the fact without thinking that it could be in anyway misconstrued.

We regret that the papers of North Carolina should have indulged in so much criticism, but realize that they did so upon the basis of sections of the majority report of the Labor Committee, which were alleged to be extracts from the evidence given by David Clark.

The majority report of the Labor Committee was, of course, largely, if not entirely drawn by A. J. McKelway and it is evident that he inserted garbled and incorrect portions of Mr. Clark's evidence for the purpose of discrediting him and getting revenge for the way Mr. Clark showed him up before the Commission on Industrial Relations last May.

Mr. Clark proved then that McKelway had used statistics of ten and fifteen years ago to create the impression of extreme illiteracy in the South, and that adults in the Southern mills received less than 33 1-3 cts per day.

A. J. McKelway is known as a sawed, tricky man, and the character of his work was never better illustrated than this attempt to discredit a man who was doing his best to assist the cotton manufacturers

(Continued on Page 15)



## PERSONAL NEWS

F. S. Henrick is now filling the position of Denn warper tender at the Melville Mfg. Co., Cherryville, N. C.

A. F. Bradley has resigned as overseer spinning at mill No. 2 of the Stonewall (Miss.) Cotton Mills.

M. V. Blankenship has accepted the position of overseer spinning at the Stonewall (Miss.) Cotton Mills.

West Cleghorn, of Sylacauga, Ala., is now master mechanic at the Highland City Mills, Talladega, Ala.

Lawrence Berrie is now shipping clerk at the White Oak Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

E. F. Verdery has resigned as president of the Bamberg Cotton Mills, Bamberg, S. C.

L. O. Gosnell has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Fairmont Mfg. Co., Fairmont, S. C.

J. A. Shipper has become night overseer of spinning at the Fairmont (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

K. Z. Whitmire has resigned as secretary of the Hartwell (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

W. E. Glenn has accepted a position at the LaFayette (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

G. C. Starr of Gastonia, N. C., has become second hand in carding at the Kestler Mill, Salisbury, N. C.

J. W. Holt is now superintendent of the Wadesboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

W. H. Sanders has resigned as superintendent of the Magnolia Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

H. A. Schaffer of Kannapolis, N. C., has accepted a position with the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C.

J. H. Phillips of Cedar Falls, N. C., has accepted a position at the Revolution Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

Thos. A. Allred of Cedar Falls, N. C., has accepted a position at the Riverside Mills, Worthville, N. C.

Geo. W. Summer, president of the Mollohon Mills, Newberry, S. C., was in New York on business last week.

L. O. Griffin has resigned his position at the Newberry (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. A. Ferree of Cedar Falls, N. C., has accepted a position at Crown Knitting Mill, High Point, N. C.

J. H. Cope, of Spartanburg, S. C., has been elected president of the Bamberg Cotton Mills, Bamberg, S. C.

W. W. Blackwelder has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Fort Mill Mfg. Co., No. 2, Fort Mill, S. C.

W. B. Holt has been transferred from overseer of weaving to overseer of spinning at the Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C.

L. C. Dellinger, of the Trenton Mills, Gastonia, N. C., has become master mechanic at the Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C.

G. B. Byrd has resigned as superintendent of the Franklin Mills, Greer, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Easley Mills No. 2, Liberty, S. C.



## ALBANY GREASE

gives perfect lubrication for all kinds of mill machinery. It will not leak or drip from bearings. It is efficient and economical. Write for samples and cup. No charge.

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C. W. Parrott has resigned as superintendent of the Hartwell (Ga.) Mills to accept a similar position at the Franklin Mills, Greer, S. C.

E. P. Cofield has been promoted from overseer of cloth room to assistant superintendent of the Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C.

L. H. Thomas has been transferred from overseer of spinning to overseer of cloth room at the Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C.

C. N. Harper has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Hillside Mills, LaGrange, Ga., and accepted a similar position at the Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C.

E. C. Seymour has resigned as chief engineer and master mechanic at the Nokomis Mills, Lexington, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Royal Bag Mills, Charleston, S. C.

J. O. Epps has resigned as carder at the Arlington Mills, Gastonia, N. C., to accept a similar position at a Charlotte mill.

L. A. Settlemyre has resigned his position at the Cannon Mfg. Co., Kannapolis, N. C., and moved to Newton, N. C.

Chas. Jones has resigned his position with the LaFayette (Ga.) Cotton Mills to accept one at Cordova, Ala.

A. P. Williams of Kannapolis, N. C., has accepted a position as overseer of slashing at a mill at Charlotte, N. C.

C. W. Rice has resigned as superintendent of the Easley Mills No. 2, Easley, S. C., and has been elected secretary of the Hartwell (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

J. B. Lemmond has resigned his position with the Cannon Mfg. Co., Kannapolis, N. C., to accept one with the Bell Telephone Co., Charlotte, N. C.

D. C. Williams, superintendent of the Avon Mills, Gastonia, N. C., has also become general superintendent of the Gastonia (N. C.) Cotton Mfg. Co.

A. P. Ritchie has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Highland Mills, High Point, N. C., and accepted the position of overseer of spinning, twisting and warping at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

W. T. Royster has resigned his position with the Dupont Powder Co., City Point, Va., to accept his former position as overseer carding and spinning at the Jackson Mills, Monroe, N. C.



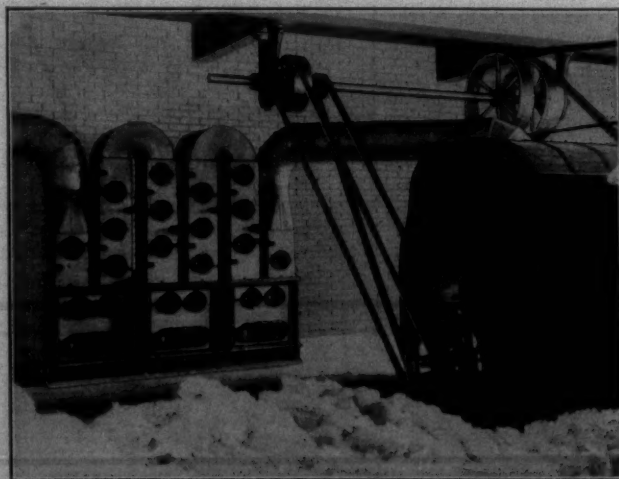
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## MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**McColl, S. C.**—The directors of the Marlboro Cotton Mills will hold their regular quarterly meeting this week.

**Lumberton, N. C.**—The directors of the National Cotton Mill Co. held a quarterly meeting at which time the usual 3 per cent quarterly dividend was declared.

**Albemarle, N. C.**—The brick and woodwork on the new cotton mills being erected by the Wiscasset Mills Co., will probably be completed by March. The plants will be in readiness for work about the first of September.

**Woodruff, S. C.**—The Woodruff Cotton Mills are replacing cotton harness on a number of their looms with duplex flat steel harness, for which orders have recently been placed with Hampton Smith, of Greenville, S. C., Southern agent, Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.

**Sanford, N. C.**—At the annual meeting of the Sanford Cotton Mills, T. A. Hunter was elected president; J. M. McIver, vice president, and J. R. Jones, secretary and treasurer, with the former board of directors. A two per cent annual dividend was declared.

**Lumberton, N. C.**—The directors of the Lumberton Cotton Mill Co. held a quarterly meeting in the office of the company last Tuesday. The regular 5 per cent quarterly dividend was declared, also 5 per cent extra to compensate stockholders for omission of dividend in October, 1914.

**Graniteville, S. C.**—The receivers of the Graniteville Manufacturing Co. have been authorized by Judge H. A. M. Smith, of the United States District Court, to buy 4,000 bales of cotton with which to fill orders for the next 90 days, and also to keep the schools running in the Vaucluse and Graniteville mill villages in order to keep the needed operatives at the mills.

**Great Falls, S. C.**—The secretary of state has issued a charter to the Republic Cotton Mills with a capital of \$1,200,000. The officers are: R. S. Mebane, president, and H. B. Mebane, secretary and treasurer.

This charter is a re-incorporation of the present Republic Mill, made in order to conform to their recently noted increase in capital stock.

**Atlanta, Ga.**—Local report says the Exposition Cotton are now engaged in filling an order for 1,000,000 yards of sheeting to the Thomas Potter & Sons Co., of Pennsylvania, manufacturers of oilcloth. The sale represents a sum of \$75,000. The shipment will require 12 freight cars. The cars will be placarded with banners announcing the size of the sale, the sum and the firms involved.

**Williamsburg, Va.**—The Williamsburg Knitting Mill Co. has been organized here for the purchase of the Williamsburg Knitting Mill. The new concern will have a capital of between \$15,000 and \$30,000. An application for charter will be filed within a few days. The plant is now being operated successfully and at a good profit, it is said, by Julian Etgen, of New York, and employs a large force of hands. Under the new management and ownership, the

output of the concern will be increased. The new officers are as follows: W. A. Bozart, president; George P. Coleman, vice-president; C. M. Hall, secretary and treasurer, and T. S. Griffin, superintendent and manager. The above and John A. Bechtel and Glaba Vaiden will compose the board of directors. Besides the local capital, New York people, it is said, will invest liberally in the new company.

**Lumberton, N. C.**—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dresden Cotton Mill Co. was held in the office of the company last week. The old board of directors was re-elected. R. D. Caldwell was re-elected president and A. W. McLean vice president. The directors held a meeting immediately after the stockholders meeting and re-elected H. B. Jennings secretary-treasurer; F. P. Gray, assistant secretary-treasurer; A. W. McLean financial agent. A 3 per cent quarterly dividend was declared.

**Lumberton, N. C.**—The stockholders of the Jennings Cotton Mill Co. held their annual meeting in the company's office Friday afternoon. The old board of directors was re-elected. H. B. Jennings was re-elected president and treasurer, A. E. White vice president. Immediately after the stockholders meeting the directors met and elected F. P. Gray secretary and assistant treasurer and A. W. McLean financial agent. A quarterly dividend of 2 1-2 per cent was declared.

**Anderson, N. C.**—The Equinox Mills have placed an order with the Saco-Lowell Shops for 20 extra heavy looms, being expressly made for the manufacture of heavy army duck.

The addition of these 20 looms will give the Equinox Mills a total of 308 looms. The new ones are to be placed in the new part of the mill and will not necessitate the removing of any of the old ones. Although this mill has been making army duck for the past several months they have been unable to weave some of the heavier grades because of the proper machinery.

**Bessemer City, N. C.**—Robt. Gambrill is here to supervise the installation of the new looms that are being installed at the Gambrill Mills. Thirty-two of the new looms have arrived. There are 200 more to come later on, they have been shipped and are expected at any time. The new looms are the Draper Automatic looms, they will replace the old looms. Mr. Gambrill says that his mill will be in full operation inside of six weeks. The work of installing the new looms is now in progress and will be pushed to completion as fast as possible.

**Columbus, Ga.**—There are over 50,000 bales of cotton stored in the warehouses of Columbus, according to a report made Thursday, but this amount is below what it has been. One warehouse man stated every mill in the city has been in the market for the past several weeks, and that they have all bought up.

It is understood that the Eagle and Phenix Mills have gotten in the market a little more than other mills, and that the warehouse is full of the staple. Other mills have also

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WILLARD D. ROCKEFELLER

MANAGER



filled up, specially those to the north of the city.

During the past several days it is understood that several large lots of cotton have been sold the mills, and that it is being delivered today. The sales including the expenditure of large sums of money. These sales have been made by the warehouses, however, but on some cotton which was in turn purchased from the farmer.

#### Minority Reports on Child Labor Bill.

Washington, D. C.—A minority report, filed by Southern members of the House Labor Committee against the Keating Child Labor Bill, declared that even if constitutional, the bill ought not to pass on the ground that the evil complained of was too limited and too remedial by local law to justify exercise of such immense legislative power by the Federal Government.

Representatives Watson, Virginia; Houston, Tennessee, and Almon, Alabama, signed the minority report. Declaring that there is no difference of opinion as to the misfortune or evil of child labor, in its moral and physical aspects, the minority added:

"There was a stern decree pronounced upon our first parents in the Garden of Eden for their early disobedience, that henceforth in the sweat of his face should man eat his bread. In the six thousand years which have since elapsed, the children of men have discovered no way to escape its penalty. So long as poverty and want exist in the world, we must fear that the great mass of mankind, adult and adolescent, will have to toil in some form for their daily bread, despite the legislation of the most enlightened governments."

The majority said that of the countless thousands of young laborers, only about one in fifteen are engaged in the industries affected by the bill, and of these less than 45,000 reside and work in states which have not already by local laws prescribed substantially the requirements as to age and night work provided in the bill.

"North and South Carolina, New Mexico and Wyoming," the minority report says, "are the only states where a child under 14 years, unless under special exemption, can be legally admitted to factory work, and in these states only 10,553 under that age, according to the last census, were employed in manufacturing and mechanical operations. The bulk of those, therefore, affected by the age and night work provisions of the bill are engaged in the textile industries of the Southern States."



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When you buy raw Cotton, Wool, and other fibres you also buy enough water to depreciate your profits—if you do not put the water back into your finished product.

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J. S. COTHRAN, Manager.

#### New Machinery at Textile School.

A Nasmith comb, specially imported from England for the Textile Department at the A. & M. College, Raleigh, North Carolina, has recently been installed. This department, which is the textile school of North Carolina, has also a full equipment of combing machinery from the Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. The addition of this Nasmith comb gives the above textile department a full complement of machinery for the production of fine yarns.

#### Mill Seeks to Recover Excess Assessment.

Columbia, S. C.—Suits to recover the excess assessments placed last year by the South Carolina tax commission have been instituted in several counties by 15 or more cotton mills in the upper section of the State. Complaints have been served on the treasurers of the counties of Anderson, Greenville and Greenwood among these by attorneys for the plaintiffs. No dates for hearings have been set.

The principal allegation in the several complaints is that the imposed taxes are excessive, the taxes in each instance being larger in amount than at any time previous, it is said. The allegation also is made that the South Carolina tax commission is unconstitutionally exercising powers and duties. The cotton mills brought the pending suits for the purpose of having the taxes reduced to the usual amount.

In each case the taxes were paid under protest, but it is understood that the protest applies only to the excess and will not necessitate the holding up of funds realized from the customary taxation.

Among the companies filing suits are: Williamston Mills, Anderson Cotton Mills, Belton Cotton Mills, Orr Cotton Mills, Pelzer Manufacturing Company and Chiquola Manufacturing Company.

The action by the cotton mills follows as a sequel to the suits filed by railways and other large corporations operating in South Carolina against the assessments placed upon them by the South Carolina tax commission. A fight against the commission is pending in the senate, where a bill has been introduced to abolish the board. Another bill seeks to amend the act creating the commission. In the lower house practically all bills relating to taxation and plans for assessments and equalization have been rendered with unfavorable reports.

The Southern Knit Goods Manufacturers Association will meet at Charlotte, N. C., on Feb. 4, under the auspices of the National Association of Hosiery & Underwear Manufacturers.

# PURO

Don't Pay Good Money for Impractical, Unmechanical and Often Worthless fountains.

Here is a practical Fountain, which combines the Faucet and Bubbler Features—takes care of the overflow waste, and insures

#### SAFETY AND SERVICE

This is an age of sanitary plumbing and the Sanitary Drinking Fountain is one of its important subdivisions.

SAFETY FIRST PURO SERVICE ALWAYS

Is made of heavy brass with extra heavy nickel plate. Bubbler easily controlled by separate "squeeze" handle. No spurts—no choking—inside regulation prevents "shower-bath." Faucet is controlled by another squeeze handle. Faucet gives full water pressure. Has thread for hose if wanted.

Write us the number of your employees and water pressure and we'll present an interesting proposition to you promptly.

Puro Sanitary

Drinking Fountain Company

342 Main Street, Hardenville, Mass.



Actual Size 7" High

# AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING  
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, 1014 Healy Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA



# Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The cotton goods markets were steady last week, with price revisions being made almost daily. The higher prices are making jobbers more careful about placing their contracts but they are not checking the demand. Merchandise for spring and summer seems to be in short supply in almost all lines, and there are many complaints as to slow delivery. Some of the jobbers have been able to get prompt delivery from the mills, but in these cases they had placed their orders early and mills had a reasonable time in which to get the goods out. Manufacturers are now showing as much interest in the fall trade as in the spring business, the latter being about over as far as the mills are concerned.

Where fall goods are being offered, flannelettes are selling rapidly, buyers showing a willingness to place contracts much more freely than the manufacturers had expected. In the staple goods end of the market, some of the lines of coarse sheetings are to be had at attractive prices, though the market is on a very firm basis. Prices on certain print cloths are decidedly cheap at present, compared with prices paid for goods in other quarters of the market. It is expected that there will soon be a very sharp advance as soon as the demand increases somewhat.

From the buyer's standpoint, the situation in the colored goods end of the market is becoming acute. The best known brands are either being withdrawn from sale, or are being placed on an "at value basis." This is especially true in regard to staple gingham, some well-known brands of which were marked up about a 1-2 cent a yard, and then placed at value. Where "at value" notices are being sent out, it is said that the mills cannot guarantee further deliveries. Southern gingham have been advanced 1-4 cent nad more over the prices recently named, and even at these higher prices, manufacturers are limited as to the amount of goods they can deliver.

During last week the opening of napped cotton goods for all found buyers willing to purchase freely. It is said that the range and supply of napped goods available for fall is the smallest in the history of the napped goods trade. Out of town orders are coming in in a large way, in spite of the high prices, and jobbers from various sections of the country are showing much anxiety in getting contracts placed.

The Fall River print cloth market was strong and active last week, and the total sales of 240,000 pieces, compares well with the last few weeks. Further price advances were named on several styles. Inquiry and sales showed a good variety, yet the strongest demand was for the standard wide odd styles. Some large orders were placed for 36-inch bag goods. Coarse fancies and plain goods also sold well. A

good many orders were placed last week with deliveries running past May. These contracts call mainly for 36-inch "bag staylor" goods. The strong demand from the buyers and the strong position of the mills, as shown in their refusal to meet a lot of offers on their old basis, is looked upon as a good sign for continued good business in the Fall River market.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York as follows:

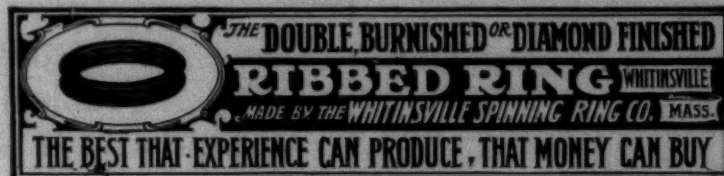
Print cloth, 28-in std..	3 3-4	—
28-inch, 64x60s .....	3 5-8	—
Gray goods, 39-inch,		
68x72s .....	5 3-8	—
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s..	5	—
4-yard, 80x80s .....	6 5-8	—
Brown drills, std.....	8	—
Sheetings, So., std....	8 1-4	—
3-yard, 48x48s .....	7 1-4	—
4-yard, 56x60s .....	6	—
4-yard, 48x48s .....	5 5-8	—
4-yard, 44x40s .....	5 7-8	—
5-yard, 48x48s .....	4 7-8	—
Denims, 9-ounce .....	At value	—
Selkirk, 8-ounce, dk..	12 1-2	—
Oliver, extra, 8-oz....	12 1-2	—
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in.		
duck .....	15 3-4	—
Woodberry, sail d'k..	20%	—
Mt. Vernon, wide d'k..	27 1-2%	—
Ticking, 8-ounce .....	14 1-2	—
Standard prints .....	At value	—
Standard prints .....	7 1-2	—
Standard gingham....	7 1-2	—
Dress gingham .....	7 1-2	9 1-4
Kid finished cambrics	5	5 1-2

## Hester's Weekly Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding weeks. In thousands bales.

In sight for week.....	283
In sight for 7 days last year..	556
In sight for month.....	1,628
In sight same date last year..	1,628
In sight for season.....	8,399
In sight same date last year..	9,607
Port receipts for season.....	4,662
Port receipts same date last year .....	6,059
Overland to mills and Canada for season .....	697
Overland same date last year..	605
Southern mill takings for season .....	2,194
Southern same date last year..	1,809
Interior stocks in excess of Sept. 1 .....	846
Interior last year.....	1,133
Foreign exports for week....	85
Foreign same 7 days last year	256
Foreign for season.....	2,631
Foreign same date last year..	3,305
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week.....	77
Northern same 7 days last ye'r	107
Northern for season .....	1,614
Northern to same date last y'r	1,624
<b>Statement of World's Visible Supply.</b>	
Total visible this week.....	5,951
Total visible last week.....	5,982
Total visible same date last y'r	6,557
Of this the total American this week .....	4,475
Of this the total American last week .....	4,530
Of this the total American last year .....	5,222

**Our Spinning Rings** SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE  
START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST  
**Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.**  
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.



## RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY

JERSEY CITY, N. J.



Sizings and Finishings

Soaps and Softeners

FOR ALL TEXTILES.

## The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

## J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

All other kinds this week..... 1,475 of the Oconee Mills who had been  
All other kinds last week..... 1,452 greatly helped when unable to work.  
All other kinds last year..... 1,335 This man became sick and had to  
Visible to U. S. this week..... 3,051 have an operation. The expenses of  
Visible this date last year.... 2,166 the operation was borne by the  
Visible in other countries this company. As everybody knows  
week ..... 2,900 | cotton mills are not responsible for Visible this date last year.... 3,391 accidents which overtake their operatives, but during the past year we have heard of the company paying out wages where their help had been temporarily disabled by accident. We are glad to have a corporation in our midst with a soul and they are to be commended for their good works.—Tugaloo Tribune. |

### Cotton Mill With a Soul.

Perhaps a great deal of charitable work is done by corporations which is unknown to the outside world. A few days ago the editor of this paper incidentally learned of an employee



# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Business was fairly active in the yarn market last week, though it was not well distributed. There were many inquiries for both knitting and weaving yarns, and some large sales were made at top-market prices. Buyers and sellers differed a great deal as to prices, and many of the inquiries failed to develop into sales on that account.

Carded knitting yarns continue in good demand, with the exception of a few numbers. Hosiery manufacturers are taking more of these yarns than the underwear mills, as the latter carried over yarns from last season, and are only buying now when they have to, hoping they may get better prices later. Prices varied greatly.

For 24s frame spun cones quotations received by dealers from the South ranged from 23 1-2 cents for quick delivery to 24 1-2 cents for future delivery. Eastern mule spun carded cones are quoted on the basis of 22 1-2 to 23 1-2 cents for 10s but so far as can be learned 23 cents was the highest price paid in this market.

The demand for fine two-ply combed yarns continues very active in spite of the high price at which they are being held. Sales were good last week. Buyers tried to buy lots of 20,000 to 30,000 pounds at prices several cents under the market, but in most cases they were unable to do so, as spinners are very firm in their prices. Single combed yarns in coarse and medium numbers, are being more largely taken by hosiery manufacturers than they are by the underwear mills. Some good sales of these yarns were made last week, and the demand for them has shown improvement during the last two weeks. Mercerized yarns are still being held at very high prices and are being bought mainly in small quantities for prompt and spot delivery.

The best demand for weaving yarns last week was for the medium and fine numbers of the two-ply yarns. Prices were strong and showed an upward tendency. Weavers are buying in a very conservative manner owing to the high prices. The call for single warp yarn is light and, and prices are low in comparison with those of the two-ply yarns.

## Yarn Quotations.

Prices of yarns were quoted in New York on Monday as follows:

### Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

4s to 8s .....	18	-19 1-2
10s to 12s .....	19	1-2-21
14s .....	21	-21 1-2
16s .....	21	-21 1-2
20s .....	13	-23 1-2
24s .....	26	—
26s .....	27	-27 1-2
30s .....	29	—
36s .....	36	-37
40s .....	37	-39
60s .....	51	-53

3-ply 8s upholstery..	19	1-2—
4-ply 8s upholstery..	19	1-2—

### Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s .....	17	-19
10s .....	19	-20
12s .....	19	1-2-20
14s .....	20	1-2-21
16s .....	21	-21 1-2
20s .....	—	-22
22s .....	22	1-2—
26s .....	—	-23 1-2
30s .....	26	-26 1-2

### Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s to 12s .....	20	-21
14s .....	20	1-2-21
16s .....	21	1-2—
20s .....	22	—
22s .....	22	1-2—
24s .....	23	1-2—
26s .....	24	—
30s .....	26	-26 1-2
40s .....	—	-35

### Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc

8s to 10s .....	—	-21
12s to 14s .....	—	-22
2-ply 16s .....	—	-32 1-2
2-ply 20s .....	—	-24
2-ply 24s .....	26	—
2-ply 26s .....	26	-27
2-ply 30s .....	29	-30
2-ply 40s .....	37	1-2-30
2-ply 50s .....	45	-47
2-ply 60s .....	50	-53

### Southern Frame Cones.

8s .....	20	—
10s .....	21	1-2—
12s .....	21	-21 1-2
14s .....	21	1-2—
16s .....	21	3-4—
18s .....	22	—
20s .....	22	—
22s .....	22	1-2—
24s .....	23	1-2—
26s .....	24	-24 1-2
28s .....	25	-25 1-2
30s .....	26	-26 1-2
40s .....	33	-35

### Eastern Carded Cops.

10s .....	22	—
11s .....	22	1-2—
12s .....	22	1-2—
13s .....	23	—
16s .....	23	1-2—
18s .....	24	—
20s .....	24	1-2-24 1-2
22s .....	24	-25
24s .....	24	1-2-24 1-2
26s .....	25	1-2-26 1-2
28s .....	26	1-2-27 1-2
30s .....	28	-29

### That Creature, Man.

He had just taken his first cold bath.

"Now," said he to himself, "I must go down town and brag about the cold bath I take every morning."—Detroit Free Press.

## Mr. Clark's Testimony.

(Continued from Page 10.)

in their fight against unjust and unreasonable legislation.

In the last Congress the Labor Committee unanimously reported the bill favorably, but evidence presented this time has resulted in at least three and possible four members of the Committee filing a vigorous report against the Keating Bill.

During the past year Mr. Clark has, in his defense of the cotton manufacturers of the South, hit Dr. McKelway and his crowd some hard blows and he expected to receive some in return, but he does object to being discredited through incorrect and garbled report of testimony which he gave in behalf of the mills.

## Fitzgerald Before Labor Committee.

(Continued from Page 9.)

Furthermore, suppose from our standpoint we said to you that a bill that makes the limit at 14 years does not touch us, because we do not employ anybody below 14 years, can you not see that this bill, or the principle upon which it operates, puts practically the same disadvantage upon a mill that keeps it as upon the mill that does not keep it? It not only reaches every individual industry in the country, but if I interpret this bill correctly, it reaches every customer of every industry of the country to this extent, that you make it an absolute requirement that an affidavit be given at the hands of anybody that you approach who is shipping goods anywhere in this country that those goods were not made in an industry that violated this law. For instance, if I have a thousand customers scattered all over the United States, and if my customer is shipping goods that were made by our mill, you are in position to demand that our customer shall be able to produce, on inspection, the affidavit from us to the extent that we have not violated that law in making those goods.

Furthermore, it provides the addition of a department to the government. It invades that constitutional right of each State to regulate conditions within its own borders, and proposes to appoint Federal inspectors to go into that State to see that these provisions are being carried out. Now, we have in our State fire insurance inspectors, we have boiler inspectors, inspectors of accident insurance, and we are always glad to see the inspectors come around; we are not afraid of them at all; they fell perfectly at home with us, and yet I think you must recognize, of you will put yourselves in the position of the manufacturing enterprise, that the creation of a department that is as unnecessary as that is, not only invades the sacred right of the State but it is also putting in a position that is, to say the least, embarrassing to the manufacturing industries of the country.

I do not think there would be half a dozen people among the 6,000 that we employ that would for a moment ask you to pass such a bill as that, and I do not think that you will

find half a dozen manufacturers in the United States that would ask you to pass such a law as that. My idea is that if people who want to bring about reforms would go at their reforms in a little different way they would find that there are other prophets in Israel besides themselves. I dare say that out of thousands of children, so called, between the ages of 1 and 16, there is hardly 1 in 15 that is in active employment in the mills or manufacturing enterprises. There are 14 out of 15 working on the farms and in other things that are not touched by this bill, yet under conditions that do not begin to compare with those under which the children work in the mills and manufacturing enterprises. Now, if they want to benefit the young people of the South; in other words, if the child-labor committees wish to help the welfare of the children, why do they not go to work and help to bring educational advantages and improve the conditions? If they would do that, they would bring about a very different situation in the country. I thank you, gentlemen.

## In English Cotton Mills.

In the cotton industry a slight decline in employment is recorded. This decline is not reflected in the returns furnished by the trade unions, which, indeed, show that between the end of October and the end of November the percentage of unemployed dropped from 1.8 to 1.6 per cent. The returns, however, as usual, are most incomplete, covering a membership of 81,984 only. The figures furnished by employers are much more representative. They have reference to 210,548 work people, the number employed in November being less by 1.4 per cent, than in October, the wages paid \$1,115,000, also showing a decrease of 2.2 per cent in the same period. Amongst those receiving war bonuses or increased wages during the month were 28,000 dyers, bleachers, etc., in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Scotland. Taking industry as a whole, trade unions with a net membership of less than a million reported an average unemployment rate of 0.6 per cent at the end of November, compared with 0.8 per cent the month previous. Retail prices of food rose by something less than 2 per cent. Taking the country through, and making allowance for the relative importance of the various articles in working-class household expenditure, the average increase since the beginning of the war is put down at 44 per cent. It is emphasized that in estimating the increased cost of living, this increase must not be applied to the total family expenditure, but only to that proportion which is expended on food. We ourselves have previously drawn attention to this consideration. Let us extract what satisfaction we can from the fact that food prices in Berlin were generally 8.3 per cent higher in October than September. Compared with the pre-war period, the rise was one of no less than 93.2 per cent, and probably today it has reached the round 100 per cent.—Cotton Factory Times.



## Development of Weaving Machinery

The growth of the textile business in America in the past ten **Growth** or fifteen years **of** has been due **Textiles** primarily to the improvement in weaving machinery.

There is hardly a successful cotton weaving mill in America

**Automatic** today **Looms** which has **Universal** not been equipped almost entirely with automatic looms. The economy of this machinery is self-evident and permanent.

There is not a plain cotton loom in existence today in which the single shuttle is used which cannot be made fully automatic at approximately one-third of the cost of other automatic looms. The patents for these changes are controlled by us and we would be very happy to show you how much money we can save you by this small expenditure.

It will pay you to investigate.

**Hopedale Mfg. Co.**

Milford, Mass.

## Personal Items

T. L. Rhodes promoted from folder man to overseer of cloth room at Panola Mills, Greenwood, S. C.

G. C. Cook has been promoted from loom fixer to overseer of weaving at Panola Mills, Greenwood, S. C.

G. W. Godfrey has resigned as overseer of carding at Abbeville Cotton Mills, Abbeville, S. C.

L. W. Redd of Lexington, S. C., has accepted the position of carder at Calhoun Mills, Calhoun Falls, S. C.

W. T. Smith, of Yazoo City, Miss., has become overseer of carding and spinning at the Highland City Mills, Tallageda, Ala.

Will Hyde who recently resigned as loom-fixer at the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga., to accept a similar position at Alexander City, Ala., has returned to his former position at Lindale.

### Temperature in Mills.

The South Carolina House has passed to third reading a bill providing that the temperature in cotton mills be regulated subject to the supervision and regulations laid down by the commissioner of agriculture. The original bill vested this authority in the State Board of Health, but the amendment, offered by one of its three authors, Mr. Dixon, was accepted.

### Night School at Panola Mills.

The Panola Mills, Greenwood, S. C., have recently started a night school for the benefit of the help that do not have the opportunity to go to day school. They have about 25 scholars, with Rev. J. T. Young as teacher. They have also been making many improvements around the mill and village, such as planting shade trees and hedges, and now have one of the nicest mills villages in the South.

### Mark Morgan Dead.

Mark Morgan, president of the Ida Yarn Mill, the Richmond and Springfield Cotton Mills, of Laurel, N. C., died at his home in Laurel last week.

Mr. Morgan was born in Harnett county October 22, 1837, and was married to Miss Margaret L. Cameron, who survives him, in 1863. His long and useful life was spent for the most part in the cotton mill industry of the State.

He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

### Mrs. George Franklin Dead.

Annie Carney Franklin, wife of George Franklin, superintendent of Ryerside and Toxaway Mills, Anderson, S. C., died rather suddenly Monday evening at the family residence at Ryerside Mill. The remains were taken to Charleston, leaving in the afternoon at 4:50 over the Blue Ridge railway, where interment will be made in Magnolia cemetery.

Mrs. Franklin was a native of Charleston. For the past eight years or so the family have lived in Anderson. She is survived by her husband and eight children.

During her residence in Anderson

Mrs. Franklin endeared herself to a large circle of devoted friends, and these and her wide circle of acquaintances will be deeply grieved upon learning of her death.

## GRID BARS

When in need of Grid Bars of any kind---adjustable or fixed---let us hear from you. 60 days free trial anywhere.

ATHERTON PIN GRID BAR CO.

Providence, R. I.

## Norwood Mechanical Filters

Gravity and Pressure Types

Cleanse Water—Saves Losses—Sold with Guarantee

NORWOOD ENGINEERING COMPANY

Florence, Mass.

## THOSE STEEL ROLLS

ARE THEY GIVING YOU TROUBLE IN ANY WAY? THEN LET US OVERCOME THOSE TROUBLES.

We will re-neck, re-flute, stone, polish, hone, etc., and put in first-class condition at a very small cost to you.

Prompt deliveries—satisfaction guaranteed—give us a trial

**Southern Spindle and Flyer Co., Inc.**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. H. Monty, Pres. & Treas. W. H. Hutchins, V.-Pres & Sec'y

## SOLUBLE SIZING TALLOW



This preparation is simply raw beef tallow made soluble. In view of the fact that raw tallow will not dissolve and hence does not combine with starches, we herein offer an article that avoids these objectionable features. Soluble Sizing Tallow dissolves and combines readily with all starches and acts as a most valuable softening agent. Users of this article will avoid the danger of mildewed warps and also the disagreeable odor of Raw Tallow in the goods. In short, an excellent softening agent.

**ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

100 William Street, New York  
CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS.

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 98 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1914 Southern mills consumed 162,097 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. Nearly all the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand.

The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely those portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.



**M. V. RICHARDS, Industrial and Agricultural  
Commissioner, Southern Railway,  
Room 129, Washington, D. C.**



# Want Department

## Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc. to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

## Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable free is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

## For Sale.

Three Fales & Jenks dry twist-ers, warp wind, 224 spindles each, 1 3-4 inch rings. In good condition; a bargain.

Banna Manufacturing Co.,  
Goldville, S. C.

## Wanted.

Two or three good families for carding, spinning, spooling, twisting and winding for night work. Can use one good card grinder. Pay best of wages. Apply in person or write J. C. Keller, Supt., Johnson Mfg. Co., North Charlotte, N. C.

## Wanted.

A full set of hands for night work in yarn mill, consisting of spoolers, spinners, doffers, card room and twister room hands. Good wages, healthful location. Apply immediately to J. H. Holt, Supt., Wadesboro Cotton Mills Co., Wadesboro, N. C.

## SALESMAN WANTED

First-class salesman who is personally acquainted with the cotton mill trade in North Carolina and South Carolina to handle, as a side line, our Special Comb Box and Loom Lubricants of exceptionally high quality. In replying state what territory you are covering, giving reference.

REED OIL COMPANY,  
Atlanta, Ga.

## Wanted.

4 or 5 winder hands, picker hands, drawing hands and one spinner, all for night work. Wm. Bamber, Supt., Weldon Cotton Mfg. Co., Weldon, N. C.

## Wanted.

First-class superintendent to start up small mill on men's union suits. References required. Southern man preferred. Address "A," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

## Commercial Photographs.

Photos made any where any time, 10 N. Cedar St., Charlotte, N. C.  
**Mrs.—THE MOONS—W. J.**

## For Sale.

One Curtis & Marble Brushing and Shearing Machine. In good condition. Address P. O. Box 903, Charlotte, N. C.

## Shafting and Pulleys For Sale.

445 feet 1 15/16 in. shafting.  
80 feet 2 15/16 in. shafting.  
75 hangers, 12 inch drop.  
7 pulleys 12 inch diameter.  
6 pulleys 36 inch diameter.  
1 pulley 40 inch diameter.  
3 pulleys 30 inch diameter.  
1 pulley 16 inch diameter.  
1 pulley 14 inch diameter.  
3 pulleys 24 inch diameter.  
All in good condition. Address Box 903, Charlotte, N. C.

## Position Wanted.

Engineer and machinist now open for position. Can furnish references and get results. Alabama or Georgia preferred. Address "Engineer," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

## Wanted.

Wanted to buy a second hand spooler. Must be in good running order. Whittin or Draper preferred. Address C. L. Upchurch, Supt., R. 1, Star Thread Mills, Athens, Ga.

## Wanted.

One Butterworth or Grainger five-roll calender two Husk and three Iron. Prefer Butterworth's. Must be in first-class condition. Address "Calender," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

## For Sale.

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## Wanted By February 1st.

A full set of hands for night work in cotton mill, good running work; consisting of carding, spinning and weave room hands. Good wages, ideal location. Apply immediately to E. Montgomery, Supt., Summerville Cotton Mills, Summerville, Ga.

## Help Wanted.

To start up mill at night. Can use some good spinners at 18 cents a side; doffers at \$1.00 per night; a good second hand for card room at \$1.80 per night. Mill will start up January 31st. Address W. K. Baldwin, overseer, or T. W. Harvey, Supt., Cherryville Mfg. Co., Cherryville, N. C.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed, but for good reasons would prefer to change. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1330.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on Draper and Stafford looms as well as fancy work. Can furnish best of references from both former and present employers. Address No. 1331.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer carding and spinning. Thoroughly practical, experienced. Can give good references. Address No. 1332.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving or yarn mill of not less than 15,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent, but want larger mill. Fine references. Address No. 1233.

WANTED position as overseer of carding, at not less than \$2.50 per day. Am a practical carder, good manager of help, strictly sober. Have had about ten years as carder. Am now employed and giving satisfaction. Good reason for changing. Can come on reasonable notice. Address No. 1334.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer a yarn mill. Have had long experience and can furnish the best of references from former employers. Address No. 1335.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, at not less than \$3.50 per day. Have 20 years experience in mill work and am now employed but prefer to change. Address No. 1336.

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WANT position as superintendent, or overseer of large card room. Am giving satisfaction on present job, but want larger salary. Have good education and am good manager of help. Five years experience as machinery erector. Sober. Good references. Address No. 1337.

WANT to buy a small block of stock in a medium or small size mill that can give me permanent position as superintendent, and can work out part of purchase price. Will consider new mill or reorganization proposition. Address No. 1338.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer different class of work. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1339.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Have had long experience in both positions and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1340.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning in good mill in N. C., S. C., or Ga., at not less than \$3.00 per day. Age 38. Married. Best of references from present and former employers. Can change on short notice. Address No. 1341.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 12 years experience as second hand. 2 years as overseer. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1342.

WANT position as superintendent of cotton waste mill or woolen mill. Have had special experience handling waste on the woolen system and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1344.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by a married man, 39 years of age. Have had twenty years experience on twisted and hosiery yarns, white and colored. Strictly sober. In good health. Now employed, but wish to change. Can give good references. Could call to see you in person. Address No. 1345.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am a practical spinner. Age 25. Married. Now employed and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1346.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 6 years experience as mill master mechanic and can furnish good references. Address No. 1347.



WANT position as overseer of spinning in small mill or second hand in large mill. Age 39. Have had 27 years' experience in spinning and twisting. Prefer mill in small place. Good references. Address 1349.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Plain or Draper looms. Am experienced on drills, ducks osnaburgs and sheetings. Can give good references as to character and ability. Address No. 1350.

WANT position as overseer of carding or as second hand. Am an expert card grinder and have had long experience as second hand. Good references. Address No. 1351.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed as superintendent, but desire larger mill. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1352.

WANT position as second hand in spinning or overseer of small room. Age 24. Married. Strictly sober. Have had 11 years' experience in spinning room and can get production. Address No. 1353.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have 25 years experience in mill. 12 years as overseer. Married. Sober. Good references. Address No. 1354.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Now employed, but for good reasons prefer to change. Have had long experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1355.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer mill on hosiery yarns, carded or combed. Now employed. Can give references from best mill men in the country relative to my ability. Address No. 1356.

WANT position as superintendent of a cloth mill or overseer of large weave room. Good references. Long experience. Can change on short notice. Address No. 1357.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Employed at present and only reason for changing is to better myself. Long experience, and can give good references. Address No. 1358.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 1359.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long experience and can give references from present and past employers. Address No. 1360.

WANT position as overseer spinning spooling and winding. A married man 21 years of age. Have had long experience as overseer and can change on two weeks notice. Experienced on both white and colored work from 1s to 40s. Would not care to change for less than \$3.00 per day. Address No. 1361.

WANT position as superintendent of a large mill, or general manager and superintendent. 43 years of age, strictly temperate. 23 years experience. Know how to manage all departments of a mill. Only reason for changing is larger salary. Address No. 1263.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. A married man of good character and sober habits. Am now employed. Can furnish the best of references. Address No. 1364.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Am graduate in designing. Have had 18 years experience as overseer weaving. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1366.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or carding and spinning. Have had 18 years experience. Understand combed work. Can furnish excellent references. Age 40. Married. Address No. 1367.

WANT position as overseer spinning or second hand in large room. Have had 20 years experience. Strictly sober and business at all times. Prefer a job that needs bringing out of a hole. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1368.

WANT position as overseer spinning or carding and spinning. Long experience. Now employed. Good references. Will not consider less than \$2.50 per day. Address No. 1369.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer weaving or cloth room. Can run either one and can give good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1371.

WANT position as superintendent, or carding or spinning, or both. Long experience and can furnish good references as to character and ability. Address No. 1370.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning. Can furnish present and former employers as references. Only reason for changing is that I want larger job. Address No. 1372.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning. Can furnish present and former employers as references. Only reason for changing is that I want a larger job. Address No. 1373.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Age 44. Married. Strictly sober. Have long experience on both coarse and fine white and colored work. Address No. 1375.

POSITION as superintendent wanted by a practical mill man. Have had 14 years experience as superintendent and thoroughly understand all details connected with the manufacturing of cotton goods. Can give A-1 references as to ability and character. Address No. 1376.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Now employed as superintendent, but desire to change for satisfactory reasons. Good references. Address No. 1377.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish high-grade references. Address No. 1378.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent of some of the most prosperous mills in the South and have long experience on a wide variety of goods. Fine references. Address No. 1379.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed, but for good reason prefer to change. Am a good manager of help and have always made good. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1380.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized yarn mill, or overseer of carding and spinning in a large mill. Have had long experience and can furnish references from past and present employers. Address No. 1381.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, spooling, warping and winding. Am now employed and getting good results. Would like a job in N. C. Address No. 1382.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving in a large mill. Prefer Alabama, Georgia or South Carolina. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1383.

WANT position by young married man as overseer carding. 25 years old. Strictly sober with no bad habits. Prefer mill in N. C., of S. C. Am now employed and giving entire satisfaction, but want larger job. Can give the best of references and can change on short notice. Address No. 1384.

WANT position as superintendent of either cloth or yarn mill, towels, bedspreads, or any kind of weaving or coarse or fine yarns. Held last position as superintendent and manager for 14 years. Good references. Address No. 1385.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and have run some of the best mills in the South. Have always made money for my mills. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1387.

POSITION WANTED as superintendent by practical man of executive ability, fully capable of managing a mill, one who will stay on the job and get results. 12 years overseer, 10 years superintendent. Experienced on plain and fancy weaves. A-1 references. Address No. 1389.

WANT position as overseer carding or superintendent. Have 20 years experience in the mill. 9 years as second hand and overseer carding. Age 38. Married. Sober. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 1390.

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WANT position as overseer of carding. Would accept second hand in a large mill. Now employed and have had long experience. Best of references. Address No. 1391.

WANT position as superintendent. Now superintendent of a small mill and giving satisfaction, but want larger job. Was overseer of carding for many years. Fine references. Address No. 1392.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of spinning in a large mill. At present am superintendent. Very wide experience. References from past and present employers. Address 1393.

WANT position as engineer. Have long experience as master mechanic in cotton mills. Am strictly sober and can give good references. Address No. 1394.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN wishes to correspond with a mill that needs a superintendent that can get results. Age 39. Held last position nine years. Gilt-edge references. Address No. 1396.

WANT position as superintendent in a yarn mill or carding and spinning or both. 30 years experience. Good references. Can change on short notice. Address No. 1397.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am a practical man 40 years old. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from picker to cloth room on white and colored goods. Can furnish good references as to ability and character. Address No. 1398.

WANT position as overseer spinning in small mill or second hand in large mill. 39 years experience in spinning. Prefer mill in small place. Address No. 1399.



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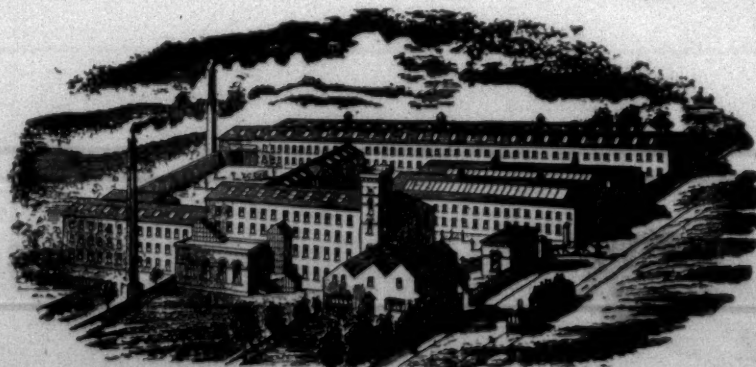
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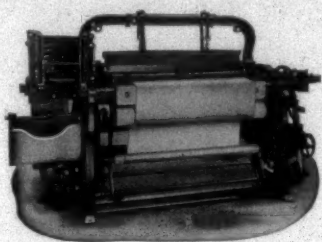
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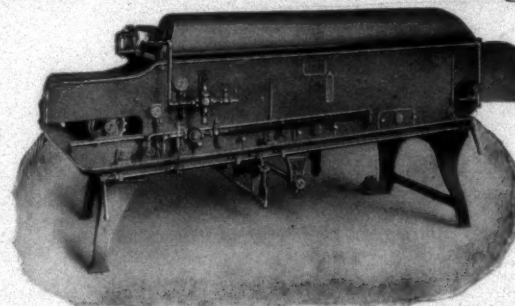
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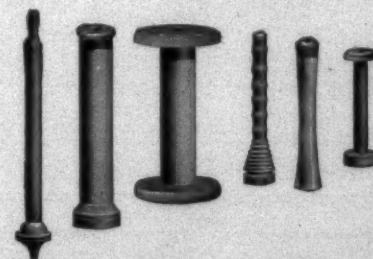
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